

The Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF JACOB LEISLER

Jacob Leisler was arrested, convicted and executed as one of the leaders of what is known in the early history of our country as "The Dutch Plot." He had come to this country in 1660 as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company. He had acquired considerable wealth while engaged in the Indian trade and had been instrumental in the organization of five companies representing the military force to

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BRADNER IS OUT FOR CORPORATION COURT

Declaration of intention to seek nomination for the office of corporation commissioner at the democratic primaries was filed yesterday by Sam B. Bradner, secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary board.

Mr. Bradner has taken an active part in the political life of the state since 1910, when he was nominated by the Cochise county convention as delegate to the constitutional convention. Since that time he has served as representative from Cochise county and as speaker of the house in both the first regular and first special sessions of the legislature. He was also a member of the committees on labor, live stock, and constitutional amendments.

be used in the protection of New York city.

Leisler was captain of one of these regiments. On a report being received that the adherents of King James were about to seize the fort and massacre their Dutch fellow citizens, a mob gathered on the evening of June 2, 1689, to overthrow the existing government. They succeeded in enlisting the services of Leisler to lead the movement. Leisler, as "captain of the fort," strengthened it with a battery of six guns, which was the origin of the public park which is still known as the "Battery." The mayor and the council of the province attempted to pacify the people, but without effect.

When in December a despatch arrived from William and Mary directing that peace should be preserved and the laws properly administered, Leisler construed this as an appointment of himself as the king's lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief. His sway was absolute for a considerable period, but in January, 1691, Major Ingoldsby arrived at the port with the news of Henry Sloughter's appointment as governor and demanded possession of the fort which Leisler refused.

On Sloughter's own demand immediately after his arrival two months later, Leisler likewise refused to surrender it until he was convinced of Sloughter's identity and the latter had sworn in his council. As soon as this had been done he wrote the governor a letter resigning his command. Sloughter replied by arresting him and nine of his friends.

The latter were subsequently released after a trial, but Leisler was imprisoned, charged with treason and murder, and shortly afterwards was tried and condemned to death. The prisoners had been arraigned before a court constituted for the purpose by an ordinance, and having invertebrate loyalists for judges. Leisler and his son-in-law Mithurn, denied to the new governor the power to institute a tribunal for judging his predecessor, and they appealed to the king. On their refusal to plead they were condemned for high treason and sentenced to death, Joseph Dudley, of New England, then chief justice of New York, giving the opinion that Leisler had no legal authority whatever.

The trials of these men were manifestly unjust. The judges were the personal and political enemies of the prisoners and so gross were the acts of some of the parties that Sloughter hesitated at signing the death warrants, and said that he finally did so when under the influence of wine.

The day after Leisler's execution was determined upon, amid a drenching rain he parted from his wife, Alice, and his numerous family, and with his son-in-law was led to the gallows. Both acknowledged the error which they had committed. "Through ignorance and jealous fear, through rashness and passion, through misunderstanding and

HE'S UNCLE SAM'S "HIGHEST" OFFICIAL



Charles Reintzel.

If the question of who is the highest official of the United States government were asked almost anyone anywhere would promptly answer "the president" and expect to go to the head of the class. But they wouldn't be right, that is, not in one sense. The highest government official in Washington is Charles Reintzel, the guard at the top of the Washington monument. His place is five hundred and fifty feet above the ground, and he has held this high position for twenty-five years.

misinstruction," in other respects, they asserted their innocence which their blameless private life confirmed.

By the English law of treason their estates were forfeited to the crown, but the committee of the privy council to whom the matter was referred reported that, although the trial was in conformity to the forms of law, they nevertheless recommended the restoration of the estates of the culprits to their heirs. In 1695 Leisler's son succeeded in securing the passage of an act of parliament, reversing his father's attainder. Three years later the Earl of Bellomont who had been one of the most influential supporters of the efforts of Leisler's son was appointed governor of New York, and through his influence the assembly voted an indemnity to Leisler's heirs.

Tomorrow—Trial of Deeming.

A SKIN GAME

Hiram—Haw! Haw! I skinned one of them city fellows that put the lightning rods on my house.

Silas—Ye did? How did you do it? Hiram—Why, when I made out the check to pay him, I just signed my name without specifying the amount. I'll bet there will be somebody pretty mad when he goes to cash it.

PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL GUARD BAND CONCERT

The National Guard band will render an exceptionally fine concert at the Ford hotel balcony this evening about 7:30 p. m. Following is the program:

March—Battleship Connecticut.
Overture—William Tell.
Cornet Solo—(a) Triple Tongue Solo selected; (b) The Rosary, soloist, F. Roderiquez.

Selection—Echoes Metropolitan Opera House.

Intermission.

Cornet and Clarinet Duet—Norman; cornet, Ernest Roderiquez; Clarinet, F. Roderiquez, director; F. Roderiquez.

Descriptive Piece—Chinese War Song.

Selection—Remick's Hits No. 14.

Descriptive Piece—Racket at Gallagans.

March—March of the Mighty.

HUERTA IS UNWILLING

(Continued From Page One)

by most of the men who were with him in the revolution against Madero in 1912 will lead the first organized rebellion against the new government, according to advice which reached Huerta's camp.

Orozco it is reported, planned to mobilize such forces as are available in and about Aguas Calientes, move to Queretaro and there begin operations. He counts on the assistance of General Mateo Carrasco, General Benjamin Argumedo and General Antonio Rojas, all of whom were officers in the revolutionary army whose dash and ability since then has won commendation from Huerta under whom they had the same rank as in the regular army.

Refugees at Vera Cruz

VERA CRUZ, July 18.—Among the Mexican refugees who arrived today from the capital were Enrique Gotos-tista, former minister of justice in Huerta's cabinet; General Javier De Moura, one of the federal commanders in the defense of Torreon; Jose Ignacio Limantour, nephew of the secretary of the treasury under Porfirio Diaz, several federal officers of minor importance and other supporters of Huerta. The refugees said that emissaries of Carranza and Zapata had conferred in the capital recently but that the purpose of the conference and its results are not known. They also declared Mexico City to be at the mercy of the adherents of Zapata should they determine to enter the place as there are only a few police to oppose them.

The daily train from the capital to Vera Cruz is not sent out under armed escort. A train full of soldiers is sent in advance and another follows.

In the capital all is quiet and there is no indication of any anti-American feeling among the populace.

Silliman at Saltillo

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—John R. Silliman, personal representative of the president to Carranza, arrived here from Saltillo today. He bears a communication relative to the proposal to grant recognition to the constitutionalist government immediately if Carranza agrees to enter Mexico City without further force of arms.

Several state governors appointed by Madero and deposed by Huerta have just arrived in the capital having been released from prisons where they were confined for many months. All of them have been in close communication with constitutionalist leaders and declared today that until Carranza arrived here no steps would be taken to establish a provisional government.

As the bulk of the Carranza forces are now in San Luis Potosi and the railroad to this city is in good condition, it is generally expected that Carranza and his troops will peacefully enter the federal capital sometime next week.

Carranza is said to have ordered Zapata and other chieftains in the south not to make any attempt to enter the capital.

THE GHOSTS WON'T BITE

Now for the marshaling of the ghost and the bugaboo. For it is apparent that a lot of the people are seriously considering municipal ownership of the public utilities now operated and exploited by the Big Con.

So the hired advocates of privilege will get busy. The old scarecrows and phantoms that have done service in every fight for improvement in government will be brought forth.

For the way to fight municipal ownership is to make the people afraid to try it. No community that gives municipal ownership of public utilities a fair trial ever goes back to private ownership.

You will hear that municipal ownership would swamp the city with debt. That it would greatly increase the tax burden. That it would build up an invincible machine. That it would give inefficient and costly service. That it would discourage private enterprise.

Of course, the debt would be a lien on the plant and not on the city. The constitution of Ohio provides for that.

Of course, it could not affect the taxes a penny, except as the car fare might be raised or lowered. And instead of paying the tax to private interests it would be paid to the city.

Of course, the people of Toledo have shown their ability to break up any political machine ever constructed here.

Of course, the cities that have tried municipal ownership find that they get better and cheaper service, while the employees get better wages and better working conditions.

But, nevertheless, the same old ghosts will be marshaled, and many well meaning but timorous folk will shiver with fear. Cheer up, the ghosts won't bite you. They are so old they have no teeth.—From the Toledo News-Bee.

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OIL TO PREVENT FOGS

For the year ending June 30, 1913, the United States life-saving service reported 552 disasters at sea and sixty-six vessels lost on United States coasts. In addition there were 1,191 casualties to small craft. Probably the greatest peril at sea arises from the fogs that prevail in certain waters. Heretofore, the chief reliance of the navigator under fog conditions has been on the whistle, the horn, the bell and other appliances to carry warning signals by sound. The startling statement is now made that by the use of oil the danger from fogs may be minimized and even averted, and that such shocking disasters as the recent collision of the Old Dominion liner Monroe, in a fog off the coast of Virginia, with the resultant loss of forty-one lives, may be avoided. The suggestion that oil can be used to

prevent fogs comes from Director Onefris of the Fourviere Observatory, at Lyons, France. During a study of the dense fogs which for two months each year cover almost the entire island formed by the junction of the Rhone and Saone rivers at Lyons, he observed that the fogs followed the lines of water beneath the fog and conceived the idea of spreading oil to prevent evaporation of the water and the consequent formation of the mists. One might think this an expensive method, but Director Onefris maintains that the cost of sufficient oil to protect the entire city of Lyons from the visitations of fogs would be only \$8 a day.—Leslie's.

"Birdie" Cree is doing the same kind of fancy hitting with the Yankees that he did with the Baltimore Orioles earlier in the season.

Just when it appeared that Marty O'Toole was ready to show a little something for Barney Dreyfuss' \$25,000, the Phillies came along and knocked the wadding out of the Pirate flinger.

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Complete the picture by drawing a pencil line between the dots, starting at No. 1 and taking them numerically.